

***Remarks***

Reconsideration of this Application respectfully is requested.

Claims 1-6, 10-12, 16-22, and 40 are pending in the application, with claims 1, 16, and 40 being the independent claims. Claims 23-39 previously were cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter recited therein. Claims 7-9 and 13-15 were previously withdrawn from consideration. Claims 1, 2, 5, 10-12, 16-21, and 40 are sought to be amended for clarity. These amendments should be entered after final because they merely clarify implicit features, do not require further search or consideration by the Examiner, and they place the claims in better condition for allowance and/or reduce the issues for appeal.

Based on the above amendment and the following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the Examiner's indication, at page 2 of the Office Action, that the Information Disclosure Statement submitted on February 11, 2009 is being considered.

***Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

On page 2 of the Office Action, claims 1-6, 16, 20-22, and 40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Adobe Acrobat 5.0 released 12 March 2001 as evidenced by "Adobe Acrobat 5.0 User's Guide for Chambers" (hereinafter "Adobe") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0077985 to Kobata *et*

*al.* ("Kobata") and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0052981 to Yasuda ("Yasuda").

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the reasons stated below.

Applicant submits that the applied references, singly, or in the allegedly obvious combination do not describe each and every element as set forth in independent claims 1, 16, and 40.

On pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, claims 16 and 40 were rejected based on the same rationale applied to claim 1. Claims 16 and 40 recite a method and a computer readable medium, respectively with distinguishing features similar to claim 1. Claims 1, 16, and 40 recite features that distinguish them from the applied references. For example, claims 1 and 40 as amended herein recite a method and a computer readable medium, respectively, for:

receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by a first source application;  
storing the designated content to the clipboard application;  
determining whether the source file is a secured file, wherein the secured file cannot be accessed without a priori knowledge, wherein said determining is performed by one or more computers; and  
preventing subsequent usage of the designated content in a second destination application via the clipboard application if it is determined that the source file is the secured file

Claim 16 recites features that distinguish it from the applied references. For example, claim 16 as amended herein recites:

receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by a first source application;  
storing the designated content to the clipboard application;  
determining whether the source file is a secured file, wherein the secured file cannot be accessed without a priori knowledge, wherein said determining is performed by one or more computers; and

preventing subsequent storage of the designated content in a second destination application via the clipboard application if it is determined that the source file is the secured file

The Examiner concedes that Adobe does not disclose preventing subsequent usage and storage of the designated content in a second destination application via the clipboard application if it is determined that the source file is the secured file, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40 (See Office Action, page 3). Rather, the Examiner relies on Kobata and Yasuda to cure the deficiencies of Adobe.

Kobata and Yasuda do not cure the deficiencies of Adobe with regards to claims 1, 16, and 40.

The Examiner states, to which Applicant does not acquiesce to, that Kobata “teaches preventing cut/paste (i.e., clipboard) operations from being used to copy a protected document into another application” and that “Yasuda teaches receiving a copy command, storing the designated content and then determining whether the content can be used” (See Office Action, page 3). The Examiner asserts that “it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the Kobata et al. method of preventing clipboard operations for secure documents to prevent copying from a secured PDF to an unsecured Word perfect document and to receiving [sic receive] a copy command, storing [store] the designated content and then determining [determine] whether the content can be used” (See Office Action, pages 3 and 4). Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's contentions.

Yasuda does not teach or suggest at least receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by a first source application and storing the designated content to the clipboard application, as recited in claims 1, 16, and

40. Although Yasuda generally describes a transfer of data by an operating system (OS) "at a copy-from to the clipboard", Yasuda does not define or describe what is meant by a "copy-from" (Yasuda, paragraph [0132]). Yasuda also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest storing designated content of a source file being displayed by a first source application to a clipboard application, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. Instead Yasuda's method transfers data by an OS to a clipboard, wherein the transferred is data on the display unit of a user terminal associated with a user's copy operation (Yasuda, paragraph [0134]). Applicant submits that an OS data transfer from a terminal display is not analogous to receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a *source file* being displayed by a first, source application, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40.

Moreover, Yasuda's method explicitly "prohibit[s] copying of data through the clipboard" by suppressing copying of data and replacing "data with empty data in the clipboard" (Yasuda, paragraphs [0132]-[0139] and [0142]). While Yasuda may discuss prohibiting or suppressing copying of data through a clipboard by suppressing the display of an application menu item (Yasuda, paragraphs [0011], [0012], [0045] and [0143] and FIGs. 1-3), Yasuda is silent regarding the capability of receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by a first source application and then storing the designated content to the clipboard application, as recited, using respective language, in claims 1, 16, and 40. In contrast, Yasuda discloses controlling copying of data by *clearing* content of a clipboard when the notice for copying data is detected and copying "the content (actually *no data*) in the clipboard" (Yasuda, paragraphs [0016], [0017] and [0048]) (emphasis added).

Thus, Yasuda teaches away from storing the designated content to the clipboard application, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. Moreover, as Yasuda teaches away from

what is recited in claims 1, 16, and 40 of the present application, Applicant submits that Yasuda cannot be used to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. See, M.P.E.P. §§ 2141.02 and 2145(X)(D)(2).

Adobe, Kobata, and Yasuda, taken singly or in the allegedly obvious combination do not teach or suggest storing designated content to a clipboard application and preventing subsequent storage of the designated content in a second destination application via the clipboard application if it is determined that the source file is the secured file.

Although Kobata may discuss how “digital content 1805 being viewed with the viewer 1820 (e.g., in a partial window on a computer screen) may be prevented from being copied and pasted to another application” (Kobata, paragraph [0222]), Kobata does not teach or suggest storing the designated content to the clipboard application, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. In Kobata’s file protection system, “digital content 1805 being viewed with the viewer 1820 (e.g., in a partial window on a computer screen) may be prevented from being copied and pasted to another application” (Kobata, paragraph [0222]). However, Kobata is silent on any clipboard application functionality. Kobata discloses that viewer 1820 is limited to “manipulating the digital content once authorization to manipulate the digital content 1805 is determined”, “may be particular to the type of digital content 1805 being controlled”, and “may perform ... authorization, identification, digital rights modification and decryption procedures as necessary” (Kobata, paragraph [0214]). In contrast to storing designated content to a clipboard application, as recited, using respective language, in claims 1, 16, and 40; Kobata stores “digital content” in an “electronic virtual warehouse” or in the memory of a computer device (Kobata, paragraphs [0089] and [0098]). Moreover, the Examiner does not state

that Kobata teaches or suggests, nor does Kobata teach or suggest, at least the above noted distinguishing features of claims 1, 16, and 40.

Also, Applicant submits that any use by the Examiner to apply piecemeal parts of Yasuda to cure the deficiencies in Kobata would destroy the teaching of these references by making the systems/methods of operation unsatisfactory for their intended purposes and/or change the systems/principles of operation. See M.P.E.P § 2143.01(V) and (VI).

For example, as Yasuda seeks to control copying of data by clearing content of a clipboard and “replacing the data with empty data” (Yasuda, paragraphs [0016], [0017], [0048] and [0142]), and Kobata stores “digital content” in an “electronic virtual warehouse” or in the memory of a computer device (Kobata, paragraphs [0089] and [0098]), Kobata's digital content storage feature interferes with Yasuda's clearing/replacing feature.

Similarly, as Kobata stores digital content in memory (Kobata, paragraph [0098]) and Yasuda clears the content of a clipboard when a notice for copying data is detected and copies “the content (actually no data) in the clipboard” (Yasuda, paragraphs [0016], [0017] and [0048]), adding Kobata to Yasuda destroys Yasuda's content clearing feature. For this additional reason, claims 1, 16, and 40 should be found allowable over the applied references.

Therefore, Yasuda and Kobata cannot cure the deficiencies of Adobe, and cannot be used to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Thus, the allegedly obvious combination of Adobe, Kobata, and Yasuda does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of claims 1, 16, and 40. Kobata and Yasuda fail to add anything to Adobe that would have made obvious the claimed invention.

For at least these reasons, independent claims 1, 16, and 40 are allowable over the applied references. Reconsideration and allowance of these claims is respectfully requested.

On page 4 of the Office Action, claims 10-12 and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Adobe Guide in view of Kobata and Yasuda, and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0037253 to Blank *et al.* (hereinafter "Blank"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the reasons stated below.

Dependent claims 2-6 and 10-12, which depend upon independent claim 1, are allowable for at least being dependent from allowable independent claim 1, in addition to their own respective distinguishing features. See *In Re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and M.P.E.P. § 2143.03.

Also, at least based on their respective dependencies to claim 16, claims 17-22 should be found allowable, as well as for their additional respective distinguishing features.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 1-6, 16, 20-22, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and pass these claims to allowance.

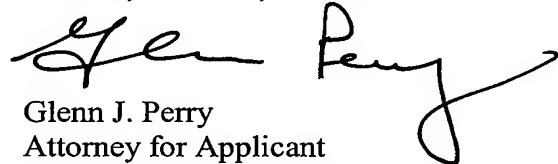
***Conclusion***

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicant believes that a full and complete reply has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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